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THE MICROFOSSILS OF TWO EOCENE COAL DEPOSITS IN WYOMING

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Samples of coal were secured at six inch intervals through two brown coal deposits near Wamsutter, Wyoming. These were macerated and studied microscopically. The coal is of Green River age and contains an abundance of pollens, spores and invertebrate fragments. The plant fossils were studied statistically and stratigraphically and a high degree of correlation between the spectra of the two deposits is evident. Species of the Cycadaceae, Coniferae, Gnetaceae, Myricaceae, Betulaceae, and Tiliaceae have been recognized in the material.

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SOME CYTOLOGICAL DETAILS OF CERESAN POISONING IN SEEDLINGS

J. E. Sass

Heavy overdoses of Ceresan induces the formation of giant cells in seedlings of corn and small grains. Cell division is inhibited. Nuclear division occurs, with more or less normal prophases. Anaphase separation of halves of split chromosomes fails to take place, accompanied by apparent failure of the sprindle mechanism. Cell wall formation may be initiated, but the evidence suggests subsequent dissolution of partial cell walls.

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FURTHER STUDIES OF NON-NUCLEAR STRUCTURES IN THE BASIDIUM

J. E. Sass

Pursuing a further analysis of the so-called Golgi apparatus in the basidium, tests were made with some accepted chondriosome techniques. Typical chondriosomes were found to be present, quite unlike the bodies associated with the Golgi apparatus. It is suggested that the Nebenkern and Golgi material are discrete cell